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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	No. CR 08-0083 PJH
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	UNITED STATES' MEMORANDUM
v.)	<u>RE: CONFLICT OF INTEREST</u>
)	
MARTEL MURILLO VALENCIA and)	
EDUARDO ZARAGOZA,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

INTRODUCTION

The United States files this Memorandum in anticipation of the March 27, 2008 status on the identification of counsel for defendant Martel Murillo Valencia and the issue of attorney Robert Lyons' potential conflict of interest in the above-referenced matter.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

On March 12, 2008, attorney Robert Lyons informed the Court that Martel Murillo Valencia, a defendant in United States v. Guillermo Zaragoza et al., Crim. No. 08-0083 PJH, intends to retain him as counsel of record for all further proceedings in this case. Mr. Lyons also informed the Court that he has represented a co-defendant in this matter, Eduardo Zaragoza, in a

1 state drug-related prosecution. To the Government's knowledge at this time, Mr. Lyons remains
2 the counsel of record for Eduardo Zaragoza in the state case. For the reasons set forth below,
3 Mr. Lyons' representation of Eduardo Zaragoza in the state drug case, even if discontinued,
4 creates a potential conflict of interest for his representation of Martel Valencia in the current
5 matter before the Court.

6 DISCUSSION

7 In or around November 2005, Eduardo Zaragoza was charged by the San Francisco
8 District Attorney's Office with possession with the intent to sell methamphetamine,¹ as well as
9 transportation of a controlled substance and two charges relating to false or deceptive
10 identification. After a failure to appear, a bench warrant was issued for Eduardo Zaragoza in
11 2006. Mr. Lyons' representation of Eduardo Zaragoza in this state case began in or around
12 October 2007. Since October 2007, Mr. Lyons has made several court appearances in
13 connection with Eduardo Zaragoza's state case. Mr. Lyons has indicated that he did not know
14 Eduardo Zaragoza's real name during this time. Nevertheless, a potential conflict of interest
15 exists in Mr. Lyons' proposed representation of Martel Valencia in this matter for several
16 reasons.

17 First, Mr. Lyons remains Eduardo Zaragoza's counsel of record in his state case. Second,
18 Eduardo Zaragoza and Martel Valencia are charged together in the current matter not only in a
19 drug conspiracy, but also in a substantive count that alleges their joint involvement in a specific
20 methamphetamine transaction. This substantive count also charges two other members of
21 Eduardo Zaragoza's family - Guillermo Zaragoza and Juan Zaragoza. Third, Eduardo
22 Zaragoza's state case involves a charge of methamphetamine possession with intent to sell -
23 virtually the same offense charged in the case before the Court. Fourth, the Government does
24 not know whether Mr. Lyons has information about Eduardo Zaragoza or other indicted
25 defendants in this case (many of whom are members of Eduardo Zaragoza's family), or whether
26 Mr. Lyons has represented any other defendant, either criminally or civilly, in a case or matter
27

28 ¹ Eduardo Zaragoza was stopped in a vehicle that contained approximately \$4,000 in U.S.
currency and 100 grams of methamphetamine.

1 whose subject is related to the methamphetamine prosecutions at issue in this case.

2 A criminal defendant's Sixth Amendment right to effective assistance of counsel includes
3 the right to counsel who is unimpaired by conflicting loyalties. United States v. Allen, 831 F.2d
4 1487, 1494 (9th Cir. 1987). This is "perhaps the most basic of counsel's duties." Strickland v.
5 Washington, 466 U.S. 668, 690, 692 (1984). "To establish a Sixth Amendment violation based
6 on a conflict of interest [a federal habeas petitioner] must show that (1) counsel actively
7 represented conflicting interests; and (2) an actual conflict of interest adversely affected his
8 lawyer's performance." Sanders v. Ratelle, 21 F.3d 1446, 1452 (9th Cir. 1994). Once an actual
9 conflict has been demonstrated, prejudice is presumed since the nature of the harm may not
10 consist solely of what the lawyer does, but of "what the advocate finds himself compelled to
11 refrain from doing, not only at trial, but also during pretrial proceedings and preparation."
12 Holloway v. Johnson, 435 U.S. 475, 490 (1975).

13 In part because of the importance attached to conflict-free assistance, there is no absolute
14 right to counsel of choice, and a trial court has broad discretion to disqualify counsel in
15 situations where an actual or even potential conflict exists. Wheat v. United States, 486 U.S.
16 153, 163 (1988) (district courts have "substantial latitude" to reject waivers of conflict and to
17 disqualify counsel "not only in those rare cases where an actual conflict of interest may be
18 demonstrated before trial, but in the more common cases where a potential for conflict exists
19 which may or may not burgeon into an actual conflict"). Rather, while the Sixth Amendment
20 guarantees a defendant the right to "assistance of counsel for his defense," including his chosen
21 counsel if he can retain him, "the essential aim of the Amendment is to guarantee an effective
22 advocate for each criminal defendant rather than to ensure that a defendant will inexorably be
23 represented by the lawyer whom he prefers." Id. at 159; United States v. Rewald, 889 F.2d 836,
24 858 (9th Cir. 1989) (affirming district court's refusal to approve substitution of counsel with
25 potential conflict of interest).

26 In this case, Mr. Lyons' representation of Martel Valencia may put him at odds with
27 Eduardo Zaragoza, should Eduardo Zaragoza choose to provide information and, if necessary,
28 testify against Martel Valencia. Should Mr. Lyons become counsel for Martel Valencia, Mr.

Lyons will owe a duty of effective representation to Martel Valencia, yet he still owes a duty of loyalty and confidentiality to current and prior clients, who presumably have reposed in him confidential, privileged information. In this situation, either Martel Valencia would be forced to suffer, and perhaps receive ineffective assistance of counsel, or Mr. Lyons would be forced to risk committing professional misconduct and violating the privilege with the prior client(s).

In Wheat, the Supreme Court held that the Sixth Amendment right to counsel of one's choice is limited when a criminal defendant's attorney has represented codefendants charged in the same criminal conspiracy, and that a defendant may not "insist" on representation by an attorney who has a previous or ongoing relationship with another party:

Federal courts have an independent interest in ensuring that criminal trials are conducted within the ethical standards of the profession and that legal proceedings appear fair to all who observe them.

Wheat, 486 U.S. at 160.

These considerations are equally compelling in cases like this, where the conflict is presented not by simultaneous representation of conflicting clients, but by successive representation of clients. United States v. Rewald, 889 F.2d 836 (9th Cir. 1989), amended 902 F.2d 18 (1990); Fitzpatrick v. McCormick, 869 F.2d 1247, 1252 (9th Cir. 1989); Mannhalt v. Reed, 847 F.2d 576 (9th Cir. 1988). It is always "the potential for conflict of interest [that] is determinative." Rewald at 858 (emphasis in original). Indeed, the Ninth Circuit has strongly supported the district courts' protection of the integrity of the attorney-client relationship, accomplished by disqualifying a particular attorney and refusing to accept waivers of conflict from the affected defendants, when serious potential for conflicts of interest exist that could deprive a defendant of effective assistance of counsel:

The interest to be preserved by preventing attorneys from accepting representation adverse to a former client is the protection and enhancement of the professional relationship in all of its dimensions Perhaps the most important aspect of the professional relationship served by this rule is the preservation of secrets and confidences communicated to the lawyer by the client. Confidentiality is not, however, the only aspect of the professional tie preserved. The lawyer and the client should also expect that the lawyer will use every skill, expend every energy, and tap every legitimate resource in the exercise of independent professional judgment on behalf of the client and in undertaking representation on the client's behalf.

Thomas v. Municipal Court, 878 F.2d 285, 289 (9th Cir. 1989).

1 Nor will a waiver of the conflict by Martel Valencia (and by Eduardo Zaragoza) solve the
 2 problem. As the Supreme Court noted in Wheat, 486 U.S. at 159, some such conflicts cannot
 3 effectively be waived. In Wheat, the defendant sought, over the Government's objection, to
 4 retain an attorney who was representing two codefendants, either of whom might decide to
 5 testify, or be called to testify at their separate trials, as government witnesses. Id. at 156. Despite
 6 the defendants' claim that the Government's identification of a potential conflict of interest was
 7 "highly speculative and bore no connection to the true relationship between the co-conspirators"
 8 (id.), the district court refused to accept the three defendants' waivers of the conflict of interest.
 9 The Supreme Court approved and affirmed the district court's action, holding that a defendant's
 10 waiver "does not necessarily solve the problem," id. at 162, because the later appellate issue of
 11 ineffective assistance of counsel remains. "[W]e note, without passing judgment on, the
 12 apparent willingness of Courts of Appeal to entertain ineffective-assistance claims from
 13 defendants who have specifically waived the right to conflict-free counsel." Id. at 162. The
 14 Supreme Court concluded:

15 [W]e think the district court must be allowed substantial latitude in refusing waivers of
 16 conflict of interest, not only in those rare cases where an actual conflict may be
 17 demonstrated before trial, but in the more common cases where a potential for conflict
 18 exists which may or may not burgeon into an actual conflict as the trial progresses.

19 . . .

20 [While] the District Court must recognize a presumption in favor of petitioner's counsel
 21 of choice . . . that presumption may be overcome not only by a demonstration of actual
 22 conflict but by a showing of a serious potential for conflict The evaluation of the
 23 facts and circumstances of each case under this standard must be left primarily to the
 24 informed judgment of the trial court.

25 Wheat, 486 U.S. at 163 (emphasis added.)

26 The Ninth Circuit's reasoning in the analogous situation presented in United States v.
 27 Kenney, 911 F.2d 315 (9th Cir. 1990) is informative. In that case, the Ninth Circuit affirmed the
 28 district court's disqualification of counsel and refusal of waivers based upon a "substantial
 potential for conflict" in the attorney's simultaneous representation of the defendant and a
 business associate of the defendant who was the subject of a grand jury investigation. Both
 clients sought to waive the conflict, but the district court refused the waivers because of the

1 possibility that one of the clients might elect to cooperate with the government:

2 The government had approached appellant several times to obtain his cooperation as
 3 part of a plea agreement to give testimony against other persons. The possibility for a
 4 plea agreement did not appear to be out of the question; in fact the government had
 5 already made at least one offer that was not acceptable to the appellant. Had further
 6 plea negotiations been undertaken defense counsel would have been unable to
 7 represent either client without compromising the interests of the other. Under the
 8 circumstances the trial court did not abuse its discretion in disqualifying trial counsel
 9 on this basis.

10 Kenney, 911 F.2d at 321.

11 The United States appreciates that Martel Valencia may want Mr. Lyons to represent
 12 him, and that this Court should not interfere with that choice unless it is necessary to protect
 13 Martel Valencia's preeminent right to conflict-free counsel, or the prior clients' right to Mr.
 14 Lyons' ongoing loyalty and protection of his confidences. However, Mr. Lyons' proposed
 15 representation of Martel Valencia presents significant concerns for the institutional integrity of
 16 attorney-client relationships, and threatens to undercut the fairness and finality of judgments
 17 obtained here against defendant Valencia. Even if Mr. Lyons is no longer the counsel of record
 18 in Eduardo Zaragoza's state drug case, Mr. Lyons has already represented him for 5 months and
 19 as previously indicated, it is unknown whether Mr. Lyons has information about Eduardo
 20 Zaragoza or other defendants in this case that would hinder any cooperation efforts by Eduardo
 21 Zaragoza or Martel Valencia. Thus, the Government believes that this conflict of interest
 22 renders Mr. Lyons incapable of remaining as counsel for defendant Martel Valencia in this
 23 matter. See United States v. Moscony, 927 F.2d 742, 747-50 (3d Cir. 1991) (attorney
 24 disqualified because he had simultaneously represented the defendant and several other
 25 witnesses during the grand jury investigation and two of those witnesses would testify at the
 26 defendant's trial); United States v. Vasquez, 995 F.2d 40 (5th Cir. 1993) (defense counsel
 27 disqualified because he was also representing a potential witness).

28 CONCLUSION

Serious potential conflicts of interest threaten automatic reversal on appeal based upon
 post-conviction claims that an actual conflict of interest arose. As the Ninth Circuit has
 recognized, the execution of waivers will not save a conviction because reversible error is built
 in for lack of effective, conflict-free representation. Thomas, 878 F.2d at 290. Accordingly, the

1 United States respectfully requests that the Court conduct an inquiry to determine whether a
2 conflict exists and to ensure that any waiver of conflict executed by Martel Valencia and
3 Eduardo Zaragoza is knowing, intelligent, complete, and voluntary. In the alternative, if the
4 Court agrees with the Government, and agrees that such waivers are inadequate, the United
5 States requests that previously appointed CJA attorney Robert Waggener remain Martel
6 Valencia's counsel of record, or allow Martel Valencia to obtain new counsel to represent him in
7 this matter.

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9 DATED: March 19, 2008

JOSEPH P. RUSSONIELLO
United States Attorney

/s/ Nicole M. Kim

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12 NICOLE M. KIM
13 Assistant United States Attorney
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